



AVTECH ELECTROSYSTEMS LTD.

NANOSECOND WAVEFORM ELECTRONICS
SINCE 1975

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BOX 5120, LCD MERIVALE
OTTAWA, CANADA K2C3H5

INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVP-2SA-C

5 VOLT, 1 MHz

HIGH SPEED PULSE GENERATOR

WITH 40 ps RISE TIME

SERIAL NUMBER: 14034

WARRANTY

Avtech Electrosystems Ltd. warrants products of its manufacture to be free from defects in material and workmanship under conditions of normal use. If, within one year after delivery to the original owner, and after prepaid return by the original owner, this Avtech product is found to be defective, Avtech shall at its option repair or replace said defective item. This warranty does not apply to units which have been disassembled, modified or subjected to conditions exceeding the applicable specifications or ratings. This warranty is the extent of the obligation assumed by Avtech with respect to this product and no other warranty or guarantee is either expressed or implied.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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Manual Reference: /fileserv1/officefiles/instructword/avp/AVP-2SA-C,ed7.odt.
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INTRODUCTION

The AVP-2SA-C is a high performance instrument capable of generating up to 5V into 50 Ω loads at repetition rates up to 1 MHz. The rise time is less than 40 ps, and the fall time is less than 250 ps. The pulse width is variable from 0.2 to 4 ns.

Instruments with the “-P” model suffix can generate up to +5V, whereas instruments with the “-N” model suffix can generate up to -5V.

Instruments with the “-PN” suffix have two output connectors, only one of which is active at a time. One provides positive pulses, the other provides negative pulses. A front panel switch determines which output is active.

Instruments with the “-2CHPP” option have two output connectors. Both can be enabled at the same time. Both generate positive output amplitudes. Each output has independent pulse width and amplitude controls. The two channels share a common trigger source, and have a variable delay separation of 0 to ± 50 ns. Instruments with the “-2CHNN” option are similar, except that both outputs are negative. Similarly, instruments with the “-2CHPN” option have two outputs - one positive, and one negative.

Each output is designed to drive 50 Ω loads. (A 50 Ω load is required for proper operation.) Each output is AC-coupled.

This instrument is intended for use in research, development, test and calibration laboratories by qualified personnel.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

The AVP-2SA-C is available with several options:

-EA Option: the output amplitude can be controlled by an externally generated 0 to +10V analog control voltage.

-ECL Option: the input trigger levels are ECL, rather than TTL.

-EO Option: the output offset can be controlled by an externally generated 0 to +10V analog control voltage.

-EW Option: the output pulse width can be controlled by an externally generated 0 to +10V analog control voltage.

-M Option: a monitor output is provided.

-OS Option: an externally generated DC offset can be added to the output.

-OT Option: an internally generated DC offset, controlled by a front-panel dial, can be added to the output.

-2CHPP Option: Two active outputs (both positive).

-2CHPN Option: Two active outputs (one positive, one negative).

-2CHNN Option: Two active outputs (both negative).

SPECIFICATIONS

Model:	AVP-2SA-C ¹
Maximum amplitude ^{3,4,8} : (50Ω load)	5 Volts
Pulse width (FWHM) ³ :	0.2 - 4 ns
PRF: external trigger mode:	0 Hz to 1 MHz
internal trigger mode:	100 Hz to 1 MHz
Rise time (20%-80%) ^{7,8} :	≤ 40 ps
Fall time (80%-20%) ^{7,8} :	≤ 250 ps
Polarity:	Specify -P, -N, -PN
Dual-Polarity Option Style:	Two outputs (+ and -). Only one active at a time.
Required load impedance:	50 Ohms ¹⁴
Two channel option:	Optional ⁷
Propagation delay:	≤ 70 ns (Ext trig in to pulse out)
Jitter, Ext trig in to pulse out:	±15 ps
Trigger modes:	Internal trigger, or external trigger (TTL level pulse, > 50 ns, 1 kΩ input impedance)
Variable delay:	0 to 200 ns, for internal trigger mode only. No variable delay in external trigger mode
Sync output:	+3 Volts, > 50 ns, will drive 50 Ohm loads
DC offset or bias insertion:	Optional ¹⁰ . Apply required DC offset or bias in the range of ± 50V (250 mA max) to back panel solder terminal.
Monitor output option ¹¹ :	Provides a 20 dB (x10) attenuated coincident replica of main output
Connectors:	
OUT, MONITOR:	SMA
TRIG, SYNC:	BNC
Optional accessory kit: (attenuators and terminators)	Add the suffix "-AK1" to the model number to include the recommended accessory kit. Consists of three SMA, 18 GHz, 2 Watt attenuators (10, 20 & 30 dB) for use on the output, and two 50 Ohm, 1 GHz, 1 Watt feed-through terminators (one SMA, one BNC) for use on external trigger inputs.
Optional accessory kit: (coaxial cables and adapters)	Add the suffix "-AK8" to the model number to include the recommended accessory kit. Consists of one 12-inch SMA-M/SMA-M PE-SR405FL coaxial cable, one 12-inch SMA-M/SMA-M RG-316 coaxial cable, one 36-inch SMA-M/SMA-M RG-316 coaxial cable, one 24-inch SMA-M/BNC-M RG-316 coaxial cable, one 36-inch BNC-M/BNC-M RG58C/U coaxial cable, one SMA-F to BNC-M adapter, one SMA-M to BNC-F adapter, one SMA-F to SMA-F adapter, and one SMA-F to solder cup adapter
Temperature range:	+5°C to +40°C
Other:	
Power requirements:	100 - 240 Volts, 50 - 60 Hz
Dimensions:	100 × 430 × 375 mm (3.9" × 17" × 14.8")
Chassis material:	Anodized aluminum, with blue plastic trim

- 1) -C suffix indicates stand-alone lab instrument with internal clock and line powering. No suffix indicates miniature module requiring DC power and external trigger. (See <http://www.avtechpulse.com/formats> for details of the four basic instrument formats).
- 2) -B suffix indicates IEEE-488.2 GPIB and RS-232 control of amplitude, pulse width, PRF and delay (See <http://www.avtechpulse.com/gpib>).
- 3) For analog electronic control (0 to +10V) of amplitude, pulse width or DC offset suffix model number with -EA or -EW or -EO. Electronic control units also include standard front-panel controls. -EW not available on -B units.
- 4) For operation at amplitudes of less than 20% of full-scale, best results will be obtained by setting the amplitude near full-scale and using external attenuators on the output.
- 5) For 20-500 ns pulse width, suffix model number with -W500. Rise times increase to 150 ps for -W500 units.
- 6) Indicate desired polarity by suffixing model number by -P or -N (i.e. positive or negative) or -P-PN or -N-PN for dual-polarity option where the suffix preceding -PN indicates the polarity at the mainframe output port.
- 7) For the two channel option, add the suffix -2CHPP for two positive outputs, the suffix -2CHNN for two negative outputs, or the suffix -2CHPN for the one positive output and one negative output.
- 8) For the double pulse option add the suffix -DPP for a unipolar output, and add the suffix -DPN for a bipolar output. These options cause the maximum amplitude to be reduced by 30%, and increase the rise and fall times by 50 ps.
- 9) Add the suffix -VXI to the model number to specify the Ethernet port.
- 10) For externally applied DC offset option suffix model number with -OS. The Avtech AVX-T bias tee can also be used to obtain DC offset. For internally generated DC offset option (0 to ±5V) add suffix -OT or -EO to model number. (The -OT option is controlled by a front-panel dial, whereas the -EO option can be controlled by a front-panel dial or by an external 0 to +10V voltage). -OT, -EO not available on modules.
- 11) For monitor option add suffix -M.
- 12) For positive output only. Maximum amplitude for negative output is 35V.
- 13) Typically < 100 ps at minimum pulse width. Increases at wider pulse widths.
- 14) A 50 Ohm load is required. Other loads may damage the instrument. Consult Avtech (info@avtechpulse.com) if you need to drive other load impedances.

REGULATORY NOTES

FCC PART 18

This device complies with part 18 of the FCC rules for non-consumer industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) equipment.

This instrument is enclosed in a rugged metal chassis and uses a filtered power entry module (where applicable). The main output signal is provided on a shielded connector that is intended to be used with shielded coaxial cabling and a shielded load. Under these conditions, the interference potential of this instrument is low.

If interference is observed, check that appropriate well-shielded cabling is used on the output connectors. Contact Avtech (info@avtechpulse.com) for advice if you are unsure of the most appropriate cabling. Also, check that your load is adequately shielded. It may be necessary to enclose the load in a metal enclosure.

If any of the connectors on the instrument are unused, they should be covered with shielded metal "dust caps" to reduce the interference potential.

This instrument does not normally require regular maintenance to minimize interference potential. However, if loose hardware or connectors are noted, they should be tightened. Contact Avtech (info@avtechpulse.com) if you require assistance.

EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY



We Avtech Electrosystems Ltd.
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 Ottawa, Ontario
 Canada K2C 3H5

declare that this pulse generator meets the intent of Directive 2004/108/EG for Electromagnetic Compatibility. Compliance pertains to the following specifications as listed in the official Journal of the European Communities:

EN 50081-1 Emission

EN 50082-1 Immunity

and that this pulse generator meets the intent of the Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC. Compliance pertains to the following specifications as listed in the official Journal of the European Communities:

EN 61010-1:2001 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use

DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU (RoHS)

We Avtech Electrosystems Ltd.
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Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K2C 3H5

declare that, to the best of our knowledge, all electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) sold by the company are in compliance with Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (also known as “RoHS Recast”). In addition, this declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of Avtech Electrosystems Ltd. Specifically, products manufactured do not contain the substances listed in the table below in concentrations greater than the listed maximum value.

<i>Material/Substance</i>	<i>Threshold level</i>
Lead (Pb)	< 1000 ppm (0.1% by mass)
Mercury (Hg)	< 1000 ppm (0.1% by mass)
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6+)	< 1000 ppm (0.1% by mass)
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	< 1000 ppm (0.1% by mass)
Polybrominated Diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	< 1000 ppm (0.1% by mass)
Cadmium (Cd)	< 100 ppm (0.01% by mass)
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	< 1000 ppm (0.1% by mass)
Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)	< 1000 ppm (0.1% by mass)
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	< 1000 ppm (0.1% by mass)
Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	< 1000 ppm (0.1% by mass)

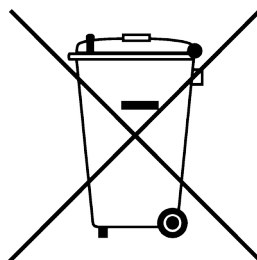
DIRECTIVE 2002/96/EC (WEEE)

European customers who have purchased this equipment directly from Avtech will have completed a “WEEE Responsibility Agreement” form, accepting responsibility for WEEE compliance (as mandated in Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Union and local

laws) on behalf of the customer, as provided for under Article 9 of Directive 2002/96/EC.

Customers who have purchased Avtech equipment through local representatives should consult with the representative to determine who has responsibility for WEEE compliance. Normally, such responsibilities will lie with the representative, unless other arrangements (under Article 9) have been made.

Requirements for WEEE compliance may include registration of products with local governments, reporting of recycling activities to local governments, and financing of recycling activities.



INSTALLATION

VISUAL CHECK

After unpacking the instrument mainframe and the transformer module, examine to ensure that they have not been damaged in shipment. Visually inspect all connectors, knobs, and handles. Confirm that a power cord and an instrumentation manual (this manual), are with the instrument. If the instrument has been damaged, file a claim immediately with the company that transported the instrument.

POWER RATINGS


This instrument is intended to operate from 100 - 240 V, 50 - 60 Hz.

The maximum power consumption is 57 Watts. Please see the “FUSES” section for information about the appropriate AC and DC fuses.

This instrument is an “Installation Category II” instrument, intended for operation from a normal single-phase supply.

CONNECTION TO THE POWER SUPPLY


An IEC-320 three-pronged recessed male socket is provided on the back panel for AC power connection to the instrument. One end of the detachable power cord that is supplied with the instrument plugs into this socket. The other end of the detachable power cord plugs into the local mains supply. Use only the cable supplied with the instrument. The mains supply must be earthed, and the cord used to connect the instrument to the mains supply must provide an earth connection. (The supplied cord does this.)

 Warning: Failure to use a grounded outlet may result in injury or death due to electric shock. This product uses a power cord with a ground connection. It must be connected to a properly grounded outlet. The instrument chassis is connected to the ground wire in the power cord.

The table below describes the power cord that is normally supplied with this instrument, depending on the destination region:

Destination Region	Description	Option	Manufacturer	Part Number
United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia	BS 1363, 230V, 50 Hz	-AC00	Qualtek	370001-E01
Australia, New Zealand	AS 3112:2000, 230-240V, 50 Hz	-AC01	Qualtek	374003-A01
Continental Europe, Korea, Indonesia, Russia	European CEE 7/7 "Schuko" 230V, 50 Hz	-AC02	Qualtek	364002-D01
North America, Taiwan	NEMA 5-15, 120V, 60 Hz	-AC03	Qualtek	312007-01
Switzerland	SEV 1011, 230V, 50 Hz	-AC06	Qualtek	378001-E01
South Africa, India	SABS 164-1, 220-250V, 50 Hz	-AC17	Volex	2131H 10 C3
Japan	JIS 8303, 100V, 50-60 Hz	-AC18	Qualtek	397002-01
Israel	SI 32, 220V, 50 Hz	-AC19	Qualtek	398001-01
China	GB 1002-1 / 2099-1, 220V, 50 Hz	-AC22	Qualtek	399012-01

PROTECTION FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK

 Operators of this instrument must be protected from electric shock at all times. The owner must ensure that operators are prevented access and/or are insulated from every connection point. In some cases, connections must be exposed to potential human contact. Operators must be trained to protect themselves from the risk of electric shock. This instrument is intended for use by qualified personnel who recognize shock hazards and are familiar with safety precautions required to avoid possibly injury. In particular, operators should:

1. Keep exposed high-voltage wiring to an absolute minimum.
2. Wherever possible, use shielded connectors and cabling.
3. Connect and disconnect loads and cables only when the instrument is turned off.
4. Keep in mind that all cables, connectors, oscilloscope probes, and loads must have an appropriate voltage rating.
5. Do not attempt any repairs on the instrument, beyond the fuse replacement procedures described in this manual. Contact Avtech technical support (see page 2 for contact information) if the instrument requires servicing. Service is to be performed solely by qualified service personnel.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

This instrument is intended for use under the following conditions:

1. indoor use;
2. altitude up to 2 000 m;
3. temperature 5 °C to 40 °C;
4. maximum relative humidity 80 % for temperatures up to 31 °C decreasing linearly to 50 % relative humidity at 40 °C;
5. Mains supply voltage fluctuations up to ± 10 % of the nominal voltage;
6. no pollution or only dry, non-conductive pollution.

FUSES

This instrument contains four fuses. All are accessible from the rear-panel. Two protect the AC prime power input, and two protect the internal DC power supplies. The locations of the fuses on the rear panel are shown in the figure below:



AC FUSE REPLACEMENT

To physically access the AC fuses, the power cord must be detached from the rear panel of the instrument. The fuse drawer may then be extracted using a small flat-head screwdriver, as shown below:



DC FUSE REPLACEMENT

The DC fuses may be replaced by inserting the tip of a flat-head screwdriver into the fuse holder slot, and rotating the slot counter-clockwise. The fuse and its carrier will then pop out.

FUSE RATINGS

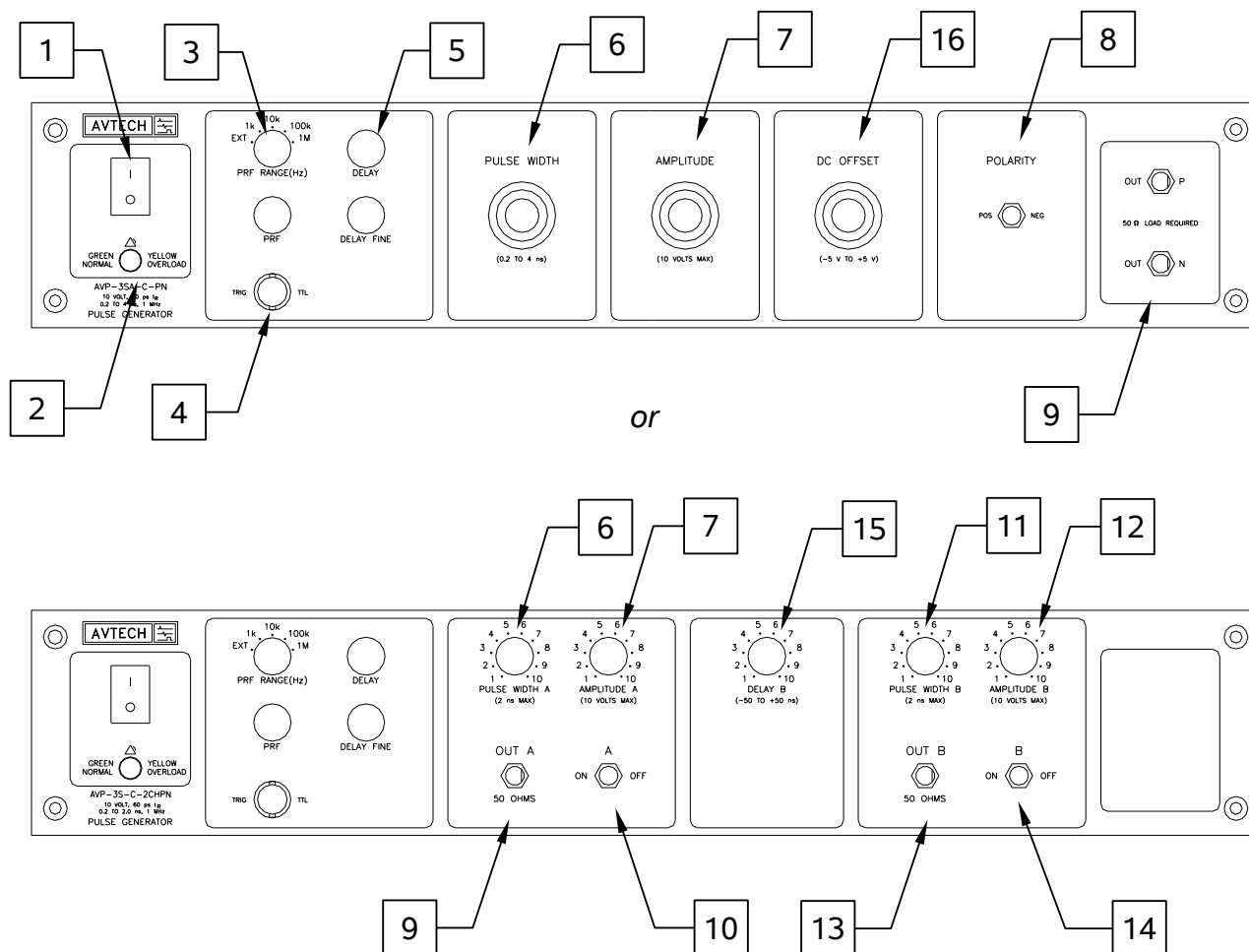
The following table lists the required fuses:

Fuses	Nominal Mains Voltage	Rating	Case Size	Recommended Replacement Part	
				Littelfuse Part Number	Digi-Key Stock Number
#1, #2 (AC)	100-240V	0.5A, 250V, Time-Delay	5×20 mm	0218.500HXP	F2416-ND
#3 (DC)	N/A	0.5A, 250V, Time-Delay	5×20 mm	0218.500HXP	F2416-ND
#4 (DC)	N/A	0.5A, 250V, Time-Delay	5×20 mm	0218.500HXP	F2416-ND

The recommended fuse manufacturer is Littelfuse (<http://www.littelfuse.com>).

Replacement fuses may be easily obtained from Digi-Key (<http://www.digikey.com>) and other distributors.

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



Note: some connectors may be in different positions than shown above, depending on the exact combination of options ordered.

- 1) **POWER Switch.** This is the main power switch. When turning the instrument on, there may be a delay of several seconds before the instrument appears to respond.
- 2) **OVERLOAD Indicator.** When the instrument is powered, this indicator is normally green, indicating normal operation. If this indicator is yellow, an internal automatic overload protection circuit has been tripped. If the unit is overloaded (by operating at an exceedingly high duty cycle or by operating into a very low impedance), the protective circuit will disable the output of the instrument and turn the indicator light yellow. The light will stay yellow (i.e. output disabled) for about 5 seconds after which the instrument will attempt to re-enable the output (i.e. light green) for about 1 second. If the overload condition persists, the output will be disabled again (i.e. light yellow) for another 5 seconds. If the overload condition has been removed, the

instrument will resume normal operation.

This overload indicator may flash yellow briefly at start-up. This is not a cause for concern.

- 3) PRF Range Switch. This switch sets the pulse repetition frequency (PRF) range of the internal oscillator. The marked value of each position is the upper limit of the 10:1 range, approximately. The vernier dial directly below the switch varies the PRF within the set range.

If this switched is set to the "EXT" position, the instrument is triggered by a signal applied to the TRIG connector, rather than by the internal oscillator.

- 4) TRIG Connector. When the PRF Range Switch is set to "EXT", the instrument is triggered by a TTL pulse applied to this connector. The pulse must be at least 50 ns wide. The input impedance is 1 k Ω to ground. (On units with the -ECL option, an ECL-level pulse is required instead of a TTL-level pulse, and the input impedance is 50 Ohms to -2V.)

On units without the -ECL option, this connector is an output when the PRF Range Switch is set to one of the four internal oscillator ranges supplying a 2V, 200 ns wide pulse for each trigger event. This output may be used to trigger oscilloscopes or other equipment.

Units with the -ECL option have a separate SYNC output connector for triggering oscilloscopes.

- 5) Delay Controls. When the PRF Range Switch is set to one of the four internal oscillator ranges, the main output is advanced or delayed relative to the TRIG output pulse (item 3). The delay is variable up to 200 ns, approximately, using the DELAY and DELAY FINE dials.
- 6) Pulse Width Control (A). This dial controls the pulse width of Output "A" (item 8).
- 7) Amplitude Control (A). This dial controls the amplitude of Output "A" (item 8).
- 8) OUT Connector (A). This SMA connector provides the main output. This output *requires* a 50 Ω load to function properly.

Instruments with the "-PN" suffix have two output connectors, only one of which is active at a time. One provides positive pulses, the other provides negative pulses. A front panel switch (not shown in the drawing above) determines which output is active.

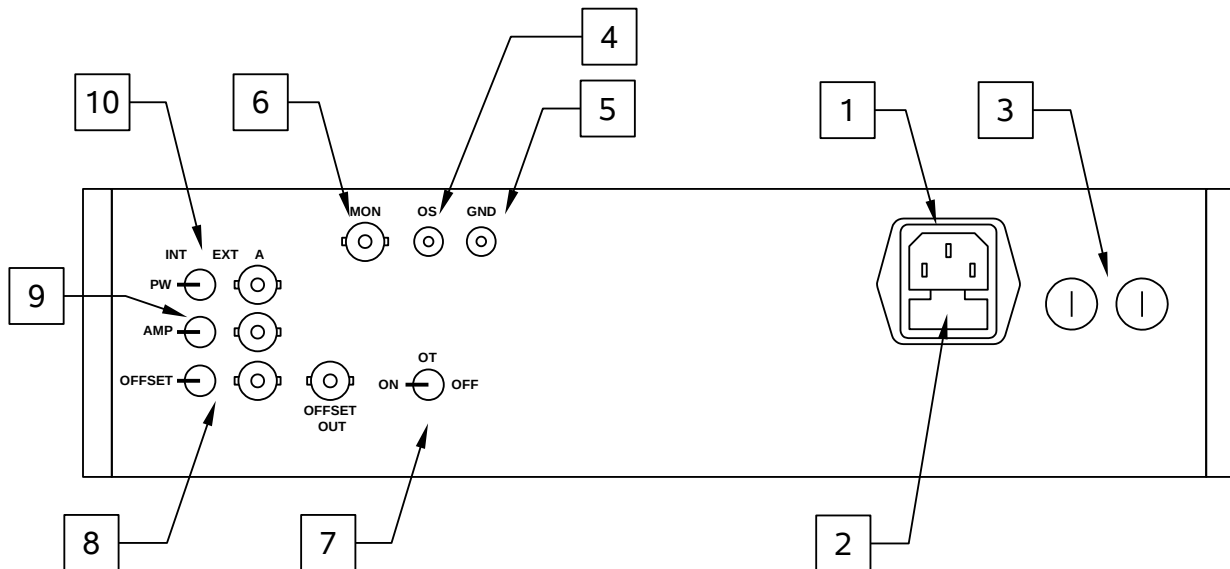
- 9) Polarity Switch. *Present on -PN units only*. This switch select positive or negative operation, enabling one of the two output connectors.

- 10) OUTPUT ON/OFF (A). *Present on two-channel units only.* This switch enables or disables the associated output.
- 11) Pulse Width Control (B). *Present on two-channel units only.* This dial controls the pulse width of Output “B” (item 12).
- 12) Amplitude Control (B). *Present on two-channel units only.* This dial controls the amplitude of Output “B” (item 12).
- 13) OUT Connector (B). *Present on two-channel units only.* This SMA connector provides the second output. This output *requires* a 50Ω load to function properly.
- 14) OUTPUT ON/OFF (B). *Present on two-channel units only.* This switch enables or disables the associated output.
- 15) RELATIVE DELAY. *Present on two-channel units only.* This dial controls the relative delay between the two outputs, over a range of -50 to +50 ns. (The two outputs share a common trigger source).
- 16) Polarity Switch. *Present on -OT and -EO units only.* This dial controls the DC offset added to the output(s). The offset may be adjusted from -5V to +5V.

Note that to set the DC offset to zero, the dial needs to be set mid-range (“5.00”).

For this control to function, the rear-panel “OFFSET ON/OFF” switch needs to be “ON”.

REAR PANEL CONTROLS



Note: some connectors may be in different positions than shown above, depending on the exact combination of options ordered.

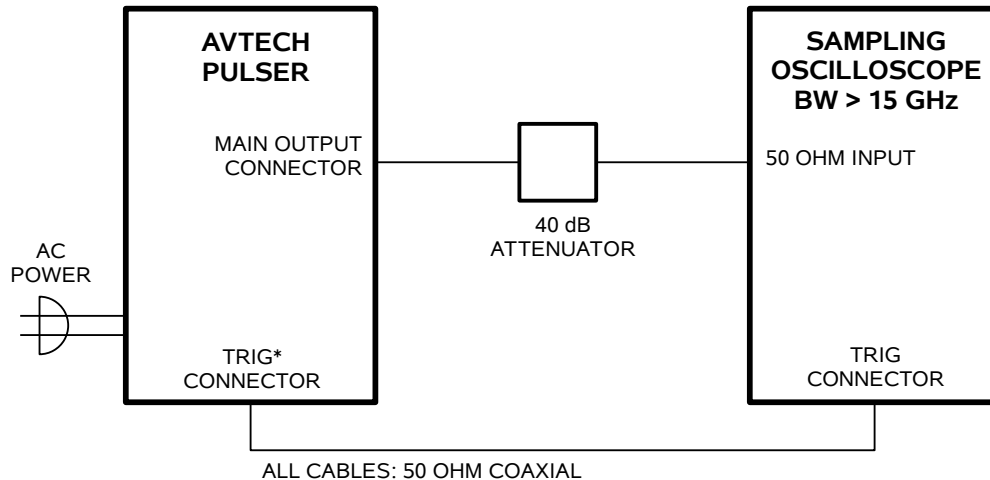
1. **AC POWER INPUT.** An IEC-320 C14 three-pronged recessed male socket is provided on the back panel for AC power connection to the instrument. One end of the detachable power cord that is supplied with the instrument plugs into this socket.
2. **AC FUSE DRAWER.** The two fuses that protect the AC input are located in this drawer. Please see the “FUSES” section of this manual for more information.
3. **DC FUSES.** These two fuses protect the internal DC power supplies. Please see the “FUSES” sections of this manual for more information.
4. **OS INPUT CONNECTOR.** (Present on units with -OS, -OT, or -EO options only.) A DC offset in the range of $\pm 50\text{V}$ (250 mA max) may be applied to this solder terminal. The DC offset will appear on the output. When this feature is not used, the OS input should be connected to ground (using the adjacent GND connector). This is especially important when driving loads containing a diode. On units with the -OT option, the OT ON/OFF switch must be set to “OFF” to use this input.
5. **GND CONNECTOR.** (Present on units with -OS option only.) This solder terminal is connected to ground. It may be used to ground the OS input connector.
6. **MON OUTPUT CONNECTOR.** (Present on units with -M option only.) This SMA connector output provides a 20 dB attenuated coincident replica of main output, for monitoring purposes.

7. OFFSET ON/OFF SWITCH & OUTPUT. (Present on units with -EO or -OT options only). This switch enables the internally-generated offset feature when it is set to “ON”. When it is set to “OFF”, an externally-generated offset may be added to the output using the “OS” input connector. The internally generated offset is available at the “OFFSET OUT” BNC connector, for monitoring purposes.
8. OFFSET SWITCH & INPUT. (Present on units with -EO option only.) To control the output offset with an external voltage, set the rear-panel switch to the “EXT” position and apply 0 to +10V to the adjacent connector ($R_{IN} \geq 10k\Omega$). The OFFSET ON/OFF switch must be ON.
9. AMP SWITCH & INPUT. (Present on units with -EA option only.) To control the output amplitude with an external voltage, set the rear-panel switch to the “EXT” position and apply 0 to +10V to the adjacent connector ($R_{IN} \geq 10k\Omega$).
10. PW SWITCH & INPUT. (Present on units with -EW option only.) To control the output pulse width with an external voltage, set the rear-panel switch to the “EXT” position and apply 0 to +10V to the adjacent connector ($R_{IN} \geq 10k\Omega$).

GENERAL INFORMATION

BASIC TEST ARRANGEMENT

The AVP-2SA-C should be tested with a sampling oscilloscope with a bandwidth of at least 15 GHz to properly observe the high-speed waveform. (The cables and attenuators must also have a bandwidth of at least 15 GHz.) A typical test arrangement is shown below:



** On units with the -ECL option, use the SYNC connector*

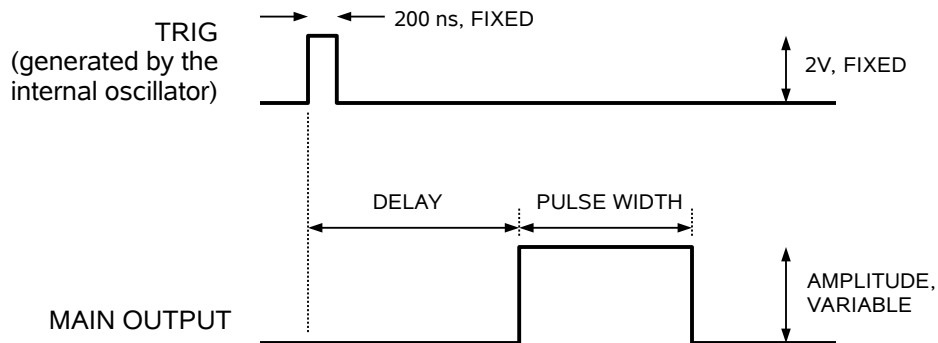
The attenuators are required to prevent damage to the sampling oscilloscope. A 40 dB attenuator with sufficient voltage rating should be used on the main output.

BASIC PULSE CONTROL

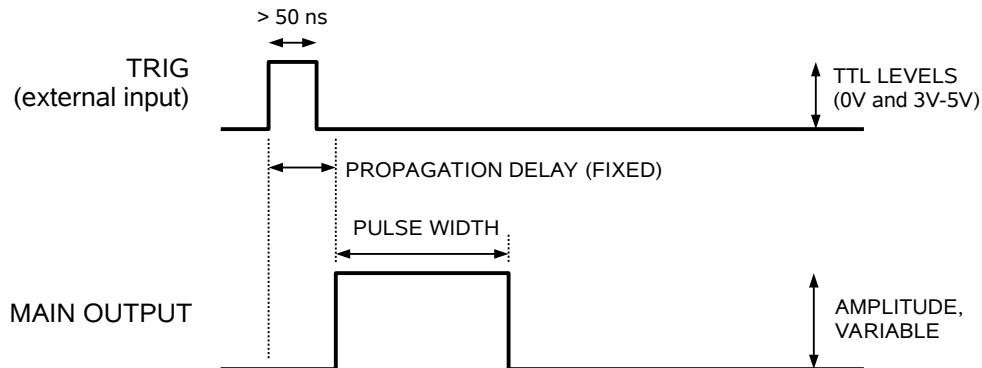
This instrument can be triggered by its own internal clock or by an external TTL trigger signal. When triggered internally, two mainframe output channels respond to the trigger: OUT and TRIG.

- OUT. This is the main output. The maximum output voltage is 5V.
- TRIG. The TRIG pulse is a fixed-width TTL-level reference pulse used to trigger oscilloscopes or other measurement systems. (On units with the -ECL option, this pulse is provided on the SYNC connector instead.)

The TRIG output precedes the main output. These pulses are illustrated below:



When triggered externally, the TRIG connector acts as an input. The delay controls do not function in this mode. This illustrated below:



Units with the -ECL option require an ECL-level trigger, rather than a TTL-level trigger.

AMPLITUDE INTERACTION

Some properties of the output pulse may change as a function of the amplitude setting. For some demanding applications, it may be desirable to use a combination of external attenuators and the amplitude pot to achieve the desired output amplitude.

POLARITY CONTROL

Instruments with the "-PN" suffix have two output connectors, only one of which is active at a time. One provides positive pulses, the other provides negative pulses. A front panel switch determines which output is active.

MINIMIZING WAVEFORM DISTORTIONS

USE 50Ω TRANSMISSION LINES AND LOADS

Connect the load to the pulse generator with 50Ω transmission lines (e.g. RG-58 or RG-174 cable).

This instrument requires a 50Ω load for proper operation. It will not properly drive a high-impedance load. The output stage will be damaged if it is operated into an open circuit (or any other high impedance). Failures due to improper output loading are not covered by the warranty.

USE LOW-INDUCTANCE LOADS

Lenz's Law predicts that for an inductive voltage spike will be generated when the current through an inductance changes. Specifically, $V_{\text{SPIKE}} = L \times dI_{\text{LOAD}}/dt$, where L is the inductance, I_{LOAD} is the load current change, and t is time. For this reason, it is important to keep any parasitic in the load low. This means keeping wiring short, and using low inductance components. In particular, wire-wound resistors should be avoided.

PREVENTING DAMAGE

The AVP-2SA-C may fail if triggered at a PRF greater than 1 MHz.

This unit is designed to operate into a load impedance of 50 Ohms and the output stage will be damaged if it is operated into an open circuit (or any other high impedance). Failures due to improper output loading are not covered by the warranty.

The lifetime of the switching elements in the pulse generator module is proportional to the running time of the instrument. For this reason the prime power to the instrument should be turned off when the instrument is not in use.


MECHANICAL INFORMATION

TOP COVER REMOVAL

If necessary, the interior of the instrument may be accessed by removing the four Phillips screws on the top panel. With the four screws removed, the top cover may be slid back (and off).

Always disconnect the power cord before opening the instrument.

There are no user-adjustable internal circuits. For repairs other than fuse replacement, please contact Avtech (info@avtechpulse.com) to arrange for the instrument to be returned to the factory for repair.

 Caution: High voltages are present inside the instrument during normal operation. Do not operate the instrument with the cover removed.

ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE

To prevent electromagnetic interference with other equipment, all used outputs should be connected to shielded 50Ω loads using shielded 50Ω coaxial cables. Unused outputs should be terminated with shielded 50Ω coaxial terminators or with shielded coaxial dust caps, to prevent unintentional electromagnetic radiation. All cords and cables should be less than 3m in length.

MAINTENANCE

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

This instrument does not require any regular maintenance.

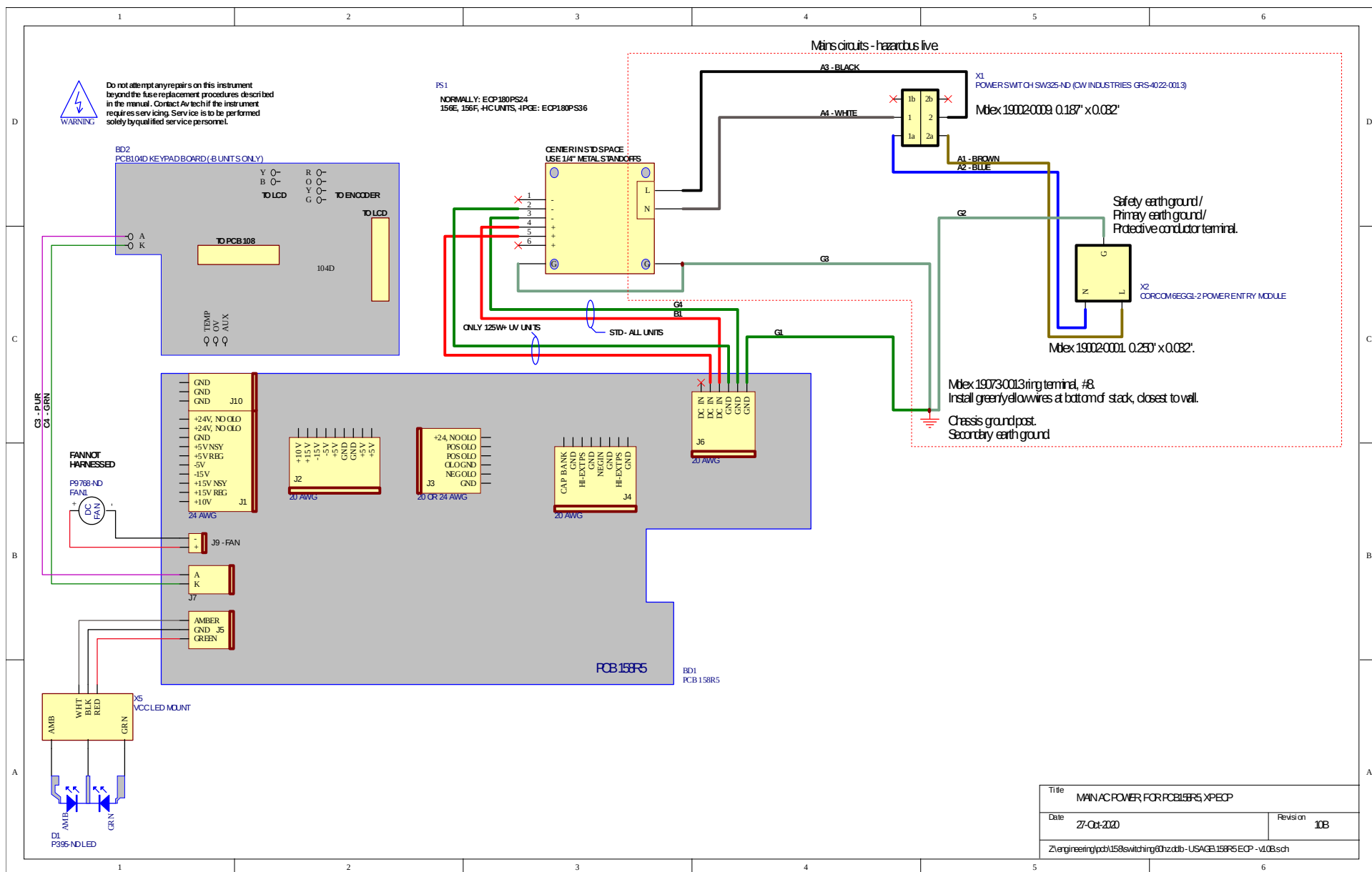
On occasion, one or more of the four rear-panel fuses may require replacement. All fuses can be accessed from the rear panel. See the “FUSES” section for details.

CLEANING

If desired, the interior of the instrument may be cleaned using compressed air to dislodge any accumulated dust. (See the “TOP COVER REMOVAL” section for instructions on accessing the interior.) No other cleaning is recommended.

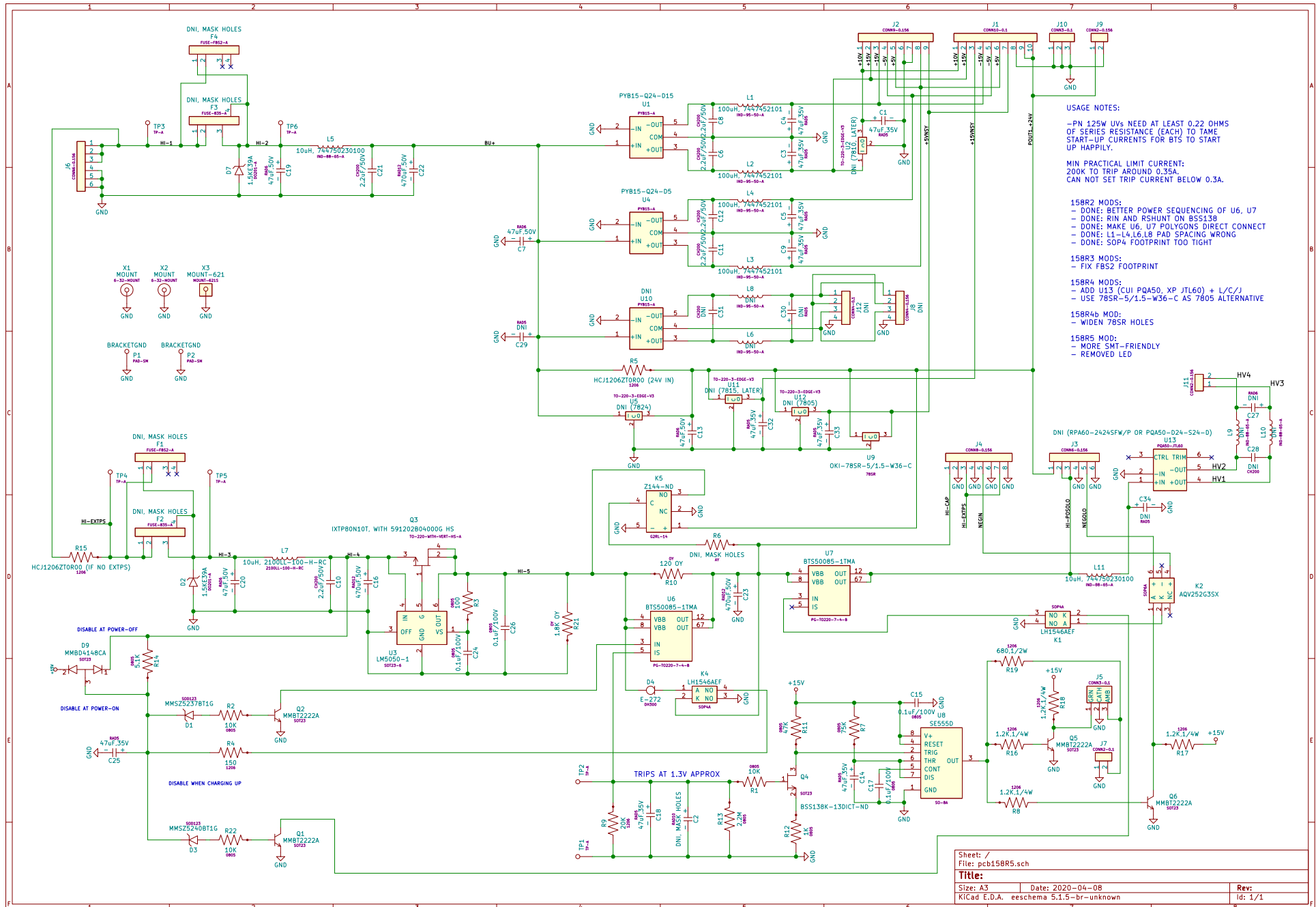
WIRING DIAGRAMS

WIRING OF AC POWER

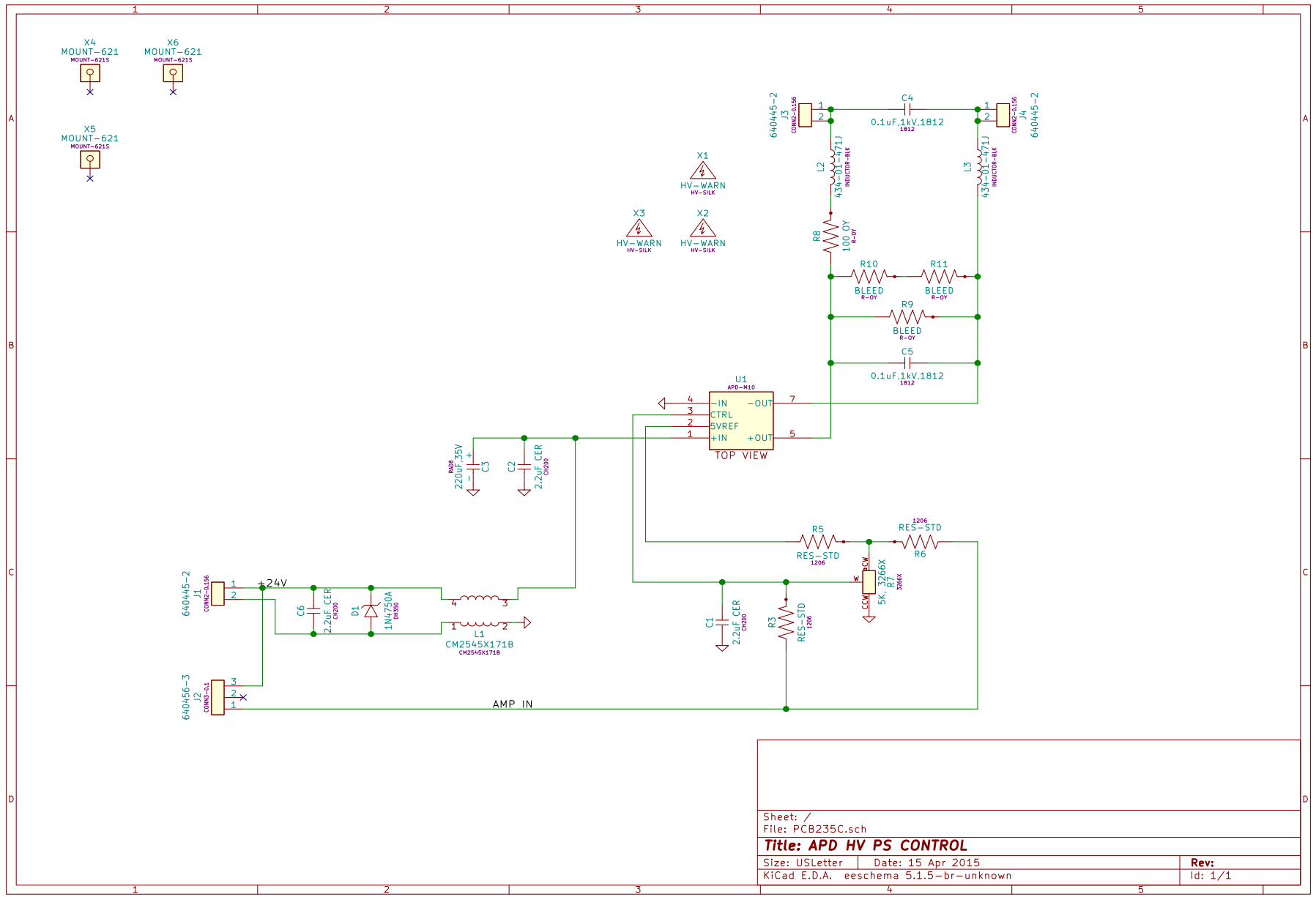


Title		MAIN AC POWER FOR PCB158F5 XPECP	
Date	27-Oct-2020	Revision	10B
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PCB 158R5 - LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY

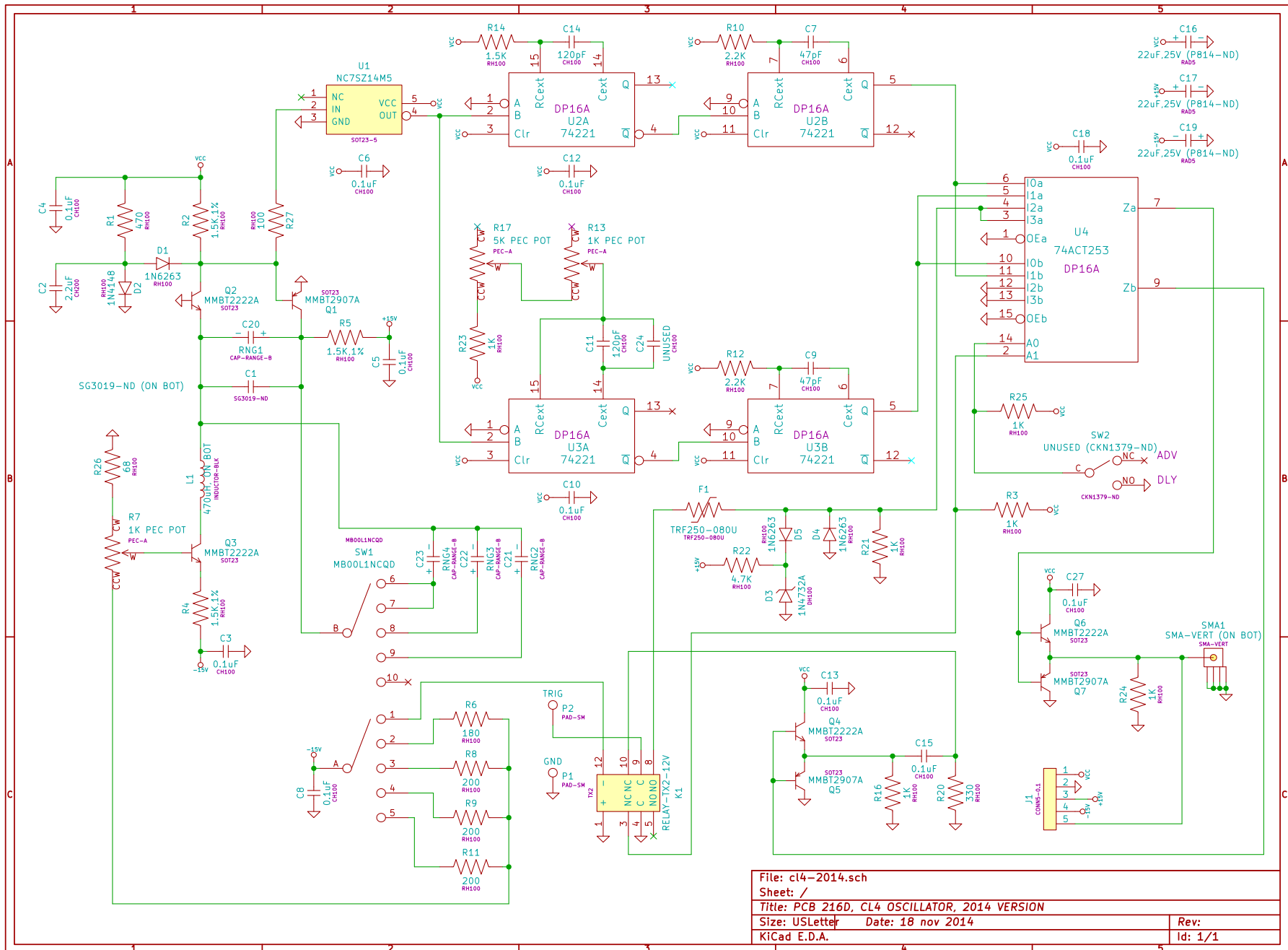


PCB 235C - HIGH VOLTAGE DC POWER SUPPLY

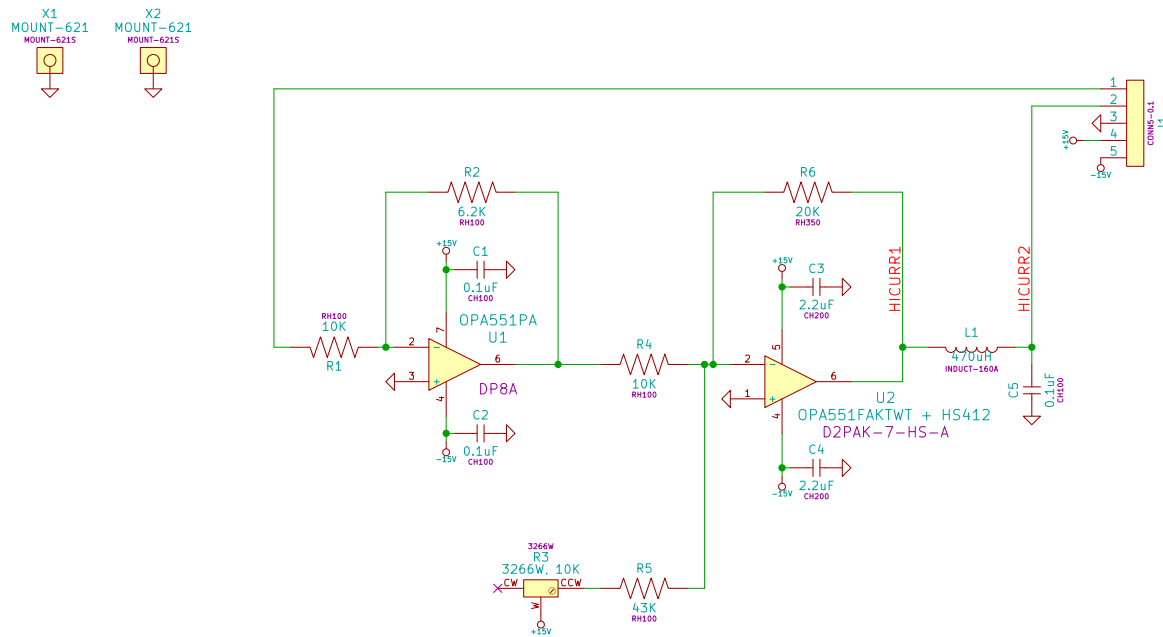


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Title: APD HV PS CONTROL		
Size: USLetter	Date: 15 Apr 2015	Rev:
KiCad E.D.A.	eeschema 5.1.5-br-unknown	Id: 1/1

PCB 126D - OSCILLATOR AND TRIGGER CIRCUIT

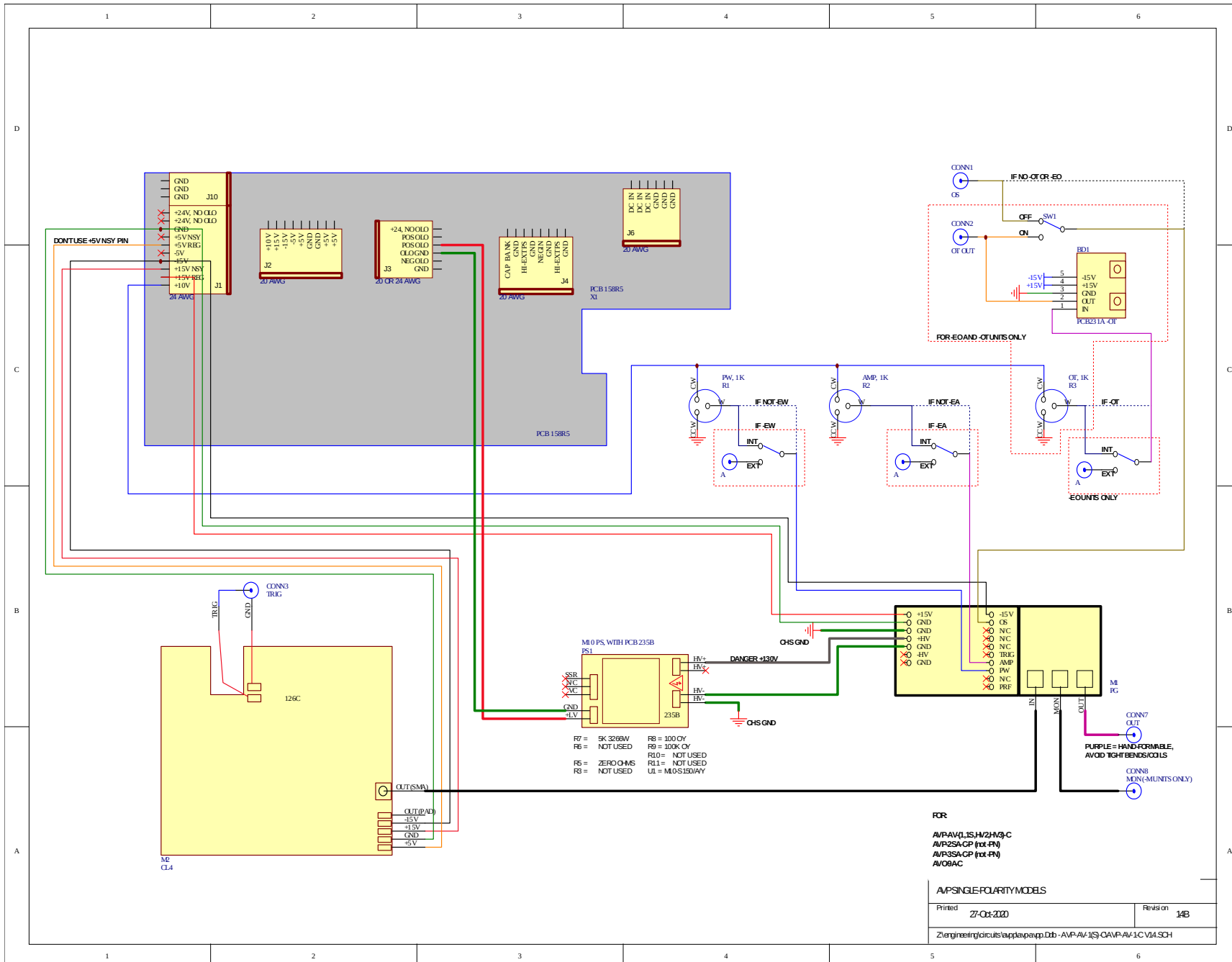


PCB 231A - INTERNAL OFFSET GENERATOR



File: pcb231A.sch	
Sheet: /	
Title: -0T, -5V TO +5V OFFSET	
Size: A4	Date: 20 nov 2012
Rev:	
KiCad E.D.A.	Id: 1/1

MAIN WIRING - POSITIVE UNITS (-P)



PERFORMANCE CHECK SHEET